# DEAMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

Governmental and Citizen Troubles in the Duchy.

German Oppression Producing Decided and Dangerous Results.

### MUST DENMARK SURRENDER?

#### The Treaty of Prague and the Treaty of Vienna Likely To Be Set at Naught.

COPENHAGEN, Sept 23, 1874. After a long interval of silence the European press has again taken up the discussion of the Danish question, and the journals of almost every ountry are reminding Prussia of what she owes to Denmark and to justice. The Schleswig question has been likened by a German paper to the great sea serpent, which from time to time we think has finally disappeared until it once more omes to the surface and again excites minds and tongues. But while this monster of the deep belongs only to the region of myth and fable, the schleawig question is, and will continue to be, a living reality, until it is disposed of in accordance with the principles of right and equity embodied in the treaty.

THE CASE AS IT PRESENTS TO-DAY. Previous to 1864 the Schleswig-Holstein question was the terror of diplomatists-linguistic, political and historical circumstances combined to render it intricate and perplexing. This difficulty is, hewever, now at an end, and the schleswig, or rather North Schleswig question, which is simple enough and clear enough to be understood by every one, alone remains. After sustaining for nine months a war waged against her by two great German Powers, and after being forced to conclude the peace of Vienna in 1864 Denmark was compelled to relinonish to her conquerors not only the German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, but also that of Schleswig, more than half of the inhabitants of the last mentioned Duchy-viz., those of the northern districts, including Flensborg, being Danish, and for eighteen months Prussia and Austria in conjunction held the conquered territory, after which their joint dominton resulted in dissension and the war of 1866, which was concluded by the treaty of Prague, whereby Austria resigned the conquered duchies to Prussia on the stipulation contained in the flith paragraph of that treaty, namely, that the northern districts of Schleswig should be re-stored to Denmark if the inhabitants of those districts, by free vote, proclaimed their desire for such restoration. PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

Upon the fulfilment of that stipulation depended Prussia's new position among the Powers; out this slight redress has not been made, this small sacrifice to justice in atonement of the immense wrong inflicted on Denmark has not been offered. Although the whole of the inhabitants of North Schieswig, comprising eighty to ninety per cent of the population of the Duchy, have, by the election of their representatives to the German Diet, signified in the most unequivocal manner their earnest desire to be reunited with their mother country, yet the Prussian government has done nothing toward redeeming its pledge, but dominates over Scaleswig as though that Duchy belonged to it by the same right as any other of its

It is not, however, denied that the fifth paragraph of THE TREATY OF PRAGUE

any kind.

provinces which are held free from stipulation of

is binding and obligatory. Prince Bismarck, speak ing in the Prussian Diet on the 20th December. 1866, upon the subject of the incorporation of Holstein and Schieswig, said:-"I consider it incumbent on me to remark that it is impossible for us, by a decision of the Diet, to emancipate ourselves from incurred obligations. On the contrary, they must be fulfilled; but we will fulfil them in such a manner that no doubt will remain regarding that voting which is the sis of our proceeding, neither with respect to its freedom, its independence, nor the will of which it is the manifestion. I have ever been of the opinion that that people who with unequivocal and persevering public declarations have testineighboring State, cannot tend to strengthen the Power from which it strives to be divided." A MINISTERIAL ECHO, BUT NOTHING MORE.

Just and wise as are these words they have not ourg question threatened to involve Prossis in serious embarrassments confidential negotiations with Denmark were commenced respecting the fulfilment of the fifth paragraph of the Treaty of Prague. But the conditions proposed by Prussia were of such a nature that it was impossible for Denmark to accede to them without rendering perseif liable to constant interference in her home policy, and the question has not since been ad-

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

The Danish clergy have been driven from their livings, to make room for German priests. The only result is that the parishioners will not attend church. The schools are "Germanized," but parents teach their children in Danish at home Danish agricultural societies have been forbidden to hold lotteries for the allotment of prize animals at their cattle shows, the idea being to abolish such associations. The allotment of prize animals is discontinued, but the cattle shows flourish as healthily as before. Clubs have been dispersed for no other reason than that th members were Danish and that at their social played; but although the clubs are scattered the bearts of the members are unchanged. Thus also, though at the command of the Prussian author-

THE GERMAN PLAG

is reluctantly displayed at public meetings, the inbabitants being forbidden to exhibit the Danish national colors; yet the emblem of foreign domination is detested as much as though hatred could be vented in trampling it under foot. To these measures the Danish government has been unable to offer opposition, as, by the treaty of peace of Vienna, Denmark has ceded Schleswig and its Danish subjects to the conoperor, and for the time being those inhabitants are the lawful subjects of the German Emperor. But of late the German authorities have more especially directed their persecution against the schleswig subjects of the Danish King. By the nineteenth article of

THE TREATY OF VIENNA.

in 1864, "all Schleswigers who desire to retain their allegiance to Denmark have a right to do so," and it is further stipulated that "no person or property is to be molested," Of this stipulated right many thousands of the inhabitants of North Schleswig have availed themselves, of whom some have emigrated to Denmark, but the greater number remain living in Schleswig, being fully entitled to do so by the treaty. But against these the Ger man authorities have regularly declared war, and without cause or reason, one after the other of these loyal Danes are banished the country.

WHAT WILL DENMARK DO? The Danish government, though powerless to interfere with measures directed against the national feelings of the entire population of North Schleswig, is differently situated when prompted to resist a persecution instituted against its own subjects. It will not acknowledge the theory of national law which the Prussians would establinh-viz., that every State is entitled to expel from its territories subjects of another State, with or without cause or reason assigned, because that would Americans say if the German government suddenly thought well to expel all Americans resi-

place in Schleswig. Danish subjects are banished ecause they are Danish subjects and do not coneal that they are, without it being pretended that they have in any way infringed the laws and institutions of the land. Against this the Danish government must jects and endeavor to assert their rights; and the Danish government is at this hour doing its utmost in Berun. There can be no such diplomatic strife between Denmark and Germany as can bring about serious intricacies. The Danish government is at present striving to obtain in Berand unlawful expulsion of its own subjects from Schleswig. Whether it will succeed is doubtful and if it do not "Little Denmark" must of course put up with it; but in the latter event the whole world should be given to understand how Germany, so proud of her superior civilization, rules a conquered country.

THE INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNT. in a subsequent letter I may, perhaps, make known some instances of the persecution carried on against Danish subjects in Schieswig, which instances will tend to make it clear to the world that an unbalanced account exists between Denmark and Pressia.

### GERMAN RULE IN SCHLESWIG.

Prussian Persecution of Private Citizens and the Press-The Case of Might Against Right-The German Flag Must Be Honored, Duty and Conscience Ignored-Danish Remonstrance to the Court at Berlin. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27, 1874.

Referring to the treatment to which Danish subjects have been exposed by the Prussians, the government at Copenhagen has considered it an imperative duty to protest at Berlin; still such protestations have thus far been of a mild and conciliatory character. It has been althrough the medium of the German leged, press that the proceedings taken by the German authorities is only a repetition of the usage formerly experiences by Germans under Danish rule This allegation is entirely failacious. When the first complaints were heard of unscrupulous persecution instituted against Danish subjects certain German journals endeavored to palliate the offence by proclaiming that the Danish government had refused Mr. Bremer, late Mayor of Flensourg, permission to take up his residence in Jutland, where his daughter was then living. The assertion was utterly void of truth The facts are these:-Mr. Bremer had played a conspicuous role during the rebeilion of 1848-50. having been a member of the provisional govern ment of Schleswig-Holstein. He was excluded from the amnesty, Mr. Bremer being considered to be one of the most compromised insurgents and thus he was compelled to reside in Germany until 1864. After the occupation by the Prussians of the Danish duchies Mr. Bremer returned to Schleswig, and was appointed to the Mayoraity of Piensborg. He held the only a short time and then petitioned the Danish government to grant permission to reside in Jut land. Not only was the request granted, but the government notified him that he was at perfect liberty to reside in any part of Denmark, Mr. Bremer has been unable to avail himself of this permission for the reason that he had not obtained leave from the German government to enjoy his pension in a foreign country. Mr. Bremer has characterized the accusation against the Danish government as a calumny, and declared, moreover, that whenever he had occasion to address that government on private business he had been treated with great forbearance and even cordiality. This is the only case which can be cited, and it seems pitiable in the extreme to bring it forward, when we witness the daily proceedings of the German authorities in North Schieswig. This is especially so when it is considered that those proceedings are not levied against seriously compromised rebels, but against peaceful, harmless citizens. National Zeitung unblushingly published the been expelled by the Germans. But not one of the individuals can be styled an aghator.

PUNISHED BY THE PRUSSIANS FOR PREE HXPRES-SION OF OPINION. Toward the end of last year a statue, rected in honor of the late ruler, King Frederick VII., was unveiled at Copenhagen. A deputation from Schleswig attended the ceremony, and the members of that deputation were presented to His Majesty Christian IX. Although nothing occurred on that oc casion to offend or reflect on Germany, nevertheless, on February 18 last, one of the members of the Schleswig deputation, a landed proprietor at s expelled the country, simply for the reason of having been favored with an audience by the Danish King. Another expulsion was

A newspaper with Danish proclivities was published regularly at Asbenras, under the title of Preta. It was conducted with such care and circumspection that the paper had never come into conflict with the Prussian Press law. Yet its sub editor, Lieutenant Sórensen, had been a supernu merary officer in the Danish Army, and he was made the scapegoat on whom the sins of the ionrnal could be visited. Scrensen was exhelled without any further pretext whatsoever. Having lost its working editor, the Freia was compelled to discontinue its publication. The proprietors joined, however, another publication, called the Dannsvirk, at Haderslev, and the Prussian Prussian subject, and therefore out of reach, but the sub-editor, a young man named Barnetzen, was singled out for exile. The editorial labors of that gentleman had been strictly to foreign intelligence; he never attempted to challenge any of the Powers, nor offended in the slightest degree against Prussian press laws. Moreover, he had the assurance of the chief local officials that he need be under no apprehension, and on the strength of that assurance the roung man married only a few days prior to his expulsion.

Another Danish Journal, the Dybbolpost. pubished at Sonderborg, was the object of Prussian spite, but as both editors were Prussian subjects they could not be exiled, and thereupon the wrath fell on printers, compositors and pressmen. A wholesale expulsion was effected of quiet, inoffensive artisans guilty of no other offence than working for their daily bread in a Danish printing

A PUZZLING CASE-HUNTING UP A DANE. In Flensborg a Danish newspaper was published, but the editor and the entire staff were Prussian subjects. Here the authorities were nonplussed, until they discovered one Dane in the printing office. He was forthwith banished.

MUST BE HAD AT THE POLLS. On August 20 a young farmer, Hans Jepson, the son of a freeholder, was exiled on account of having been about while the elections for the German Diet were going on. He entered the place where the voting was going on as a looker-on, never the police or the Election Committee interfere with him at the time. Nevertheless, eight months later, while unsuspectingly standing on the threshhold of his father's residence, was arrested and there and then transported by gendarmes across the frontier. He was marched off a distance of sixteen miles without being permitted to take leave from his relatives or to inform them of his arrest.

On August 26, Mr. Thomsen, a larmer, was expelled on the plea of his having received on commission a small sum of money subscribed by Mr Kritger's constituents to help in decraying the expenses of his residence in Berlin.

MUST NOT MOLEST THE PLAG. Finally, on the 17th September, a journeyman furrier was banished, the accusation against him being that he had taken a Prussian flag from a boy in the street.

It will readily be seen from the foregoing that nose individuals against whom ruthless and arbitrary measures have been taken are not persons dangerous to social order nor agitators, dent in Germany simply because they were Ameribut quiet and peacetul citizens, who appear cans? This closely resembles what is now taking to have been taken at bases from among

a pressure on the rest. The Danish government cannot calmly look upon this setting at naught of the liberty and welfare of its subjects by the officials of a foreign Power whom it may please to disport themselves by playing the part of petty tyrants.

DANISH BRMONSTRANCE. The Danish ambassador, Mr. Quaade, has lately returned to Berlin with instructions to lay before the imperial court a remonstrance against this un scrupulous abuse of power. Prince Bismarck has not unfrequently permitted the organs of the his disposal to proclaim that cordial relations existed between Germany and Denmark. The Danish nation entertains on the whole an earnest desire for a lasting reconcilia tion with Germany, but it can only be did on the basis of an honest, complete and unreserved adopted by the German government towards Danish subjects in North Schleswig, are clearly not calculated to establish such a reconciliation but on the contrary, cannot fall to arouse in Denmark all the old bitterness of feeling, with the remembrance of the immeasurable wrong which gave those feelings birth. The present ne gotiation does not directly relate to the Treaty of Prague. Aust ian journals display a freak of political imagination when they state that Prussia has lately made proposals to Denmark regarding its incorporation into the German Empire. It is not the first time that Bismarck has been charged with entertaining similar ideas, and it is highly probable that he does cherish such a speculation, but there cannot be the shadow of a doubt that the scheme could never by any possibility find favor or support in Denmark. Both government and people would reject it with equal firmness. By the Treaty of Prague North Schloswig belongs by right to Denmark, and to that right will Denmark cling, but she will not purchase its fulfilment by the sacrifice

of her independence. WILL GERMANY BE JUST ? It is to be desired, for the sake of Germany even that that Power should take steps to redeem her unreservedly plighted word, as only by so doing can she gain the friendship of the entire Scandinavian North, and the day may come when it will not be indifferent to Germany whether on her northern trontier she will have friends or loss.

The position of Denmark, in the event of a European war, cannot be indifferent to Prince marck and his general staff.

### A SAWDUST GAME.

How a Toledo Bookseller is Tempted to Make Money Fast and Easy.

About two weeks ago Mr. Cameron, a dealer in books at Toledo, Onlo, received a circular through the mail, informing him, under many charges of caution, that Davis & Rowland, of New York, had been informed he was "a safe man," and that they had the monopoly of an article of "queer" or imitation currency, which only the best judges would think of questioning, which they were prepared to sell at an astonishingly low figure "to the right sort of men." A schedule of the prices was enclosed, with wonderful discounts for large sums, from which it appeared that the amount of cash which would go but a little way in replenishing his shelves with books and fine stationery would give him a plethoric pocketbook if invested in Davis & Rowland's new ssues of "queer." But in spite of the assumption of the enterprising New York firm, their Toledo correspondent was not in such haste as they hoped to make money by devious ways. He en-closed the circular to a New York newspaper and asked advice. He was answered with the suggestion that he could reply to Davis & Rowland, telling them that he was "as they had strangely learned, a man who liked to make money, and that he would be coming down here soon and would take the opportunity to see them and judge for himself as to the propriety of investing in their 'imitations." Mr. Cameron adopted the teiling the publisher of the circular he would be in New York on the 10th and would stop at the United States Hotel. A copy of this letter was sent to Sergeant Moloney, of the Second precinct police, who went yesterday to the setel named, and, registering himself as Mr. comeron, of Toledo, was assigned to room No. 91, where he went to bed about eight o'clock in the morning, the bell boy who showed him the room by accident turning the key upon him and leaving him locked in. He was not disturbed till about ten o'clock, when a man knocked at the door, who said, in answer to the demand "Who is there?" "It's me—Rowland. You got our circular. Is it you, Cameron?" He was answered affirmatively, and told the tired-out Toledo man was sick, suffering from cramps. He told his visitor, through the keyhole, that he was locked in, but would get the key and be ready to see him in hall an hour. The sergeant rang the bell soon after and got the door unlocked. Not to bed about eight o'clock in the morning, the bell bell soon after and got the door unlocked. Not long after his visitor returned, a young man of about twenty-five years apparently, well dressed, and a fluent, persuasive taker. He asked the countryman is he was prepared to buy a quantity of the "stuff"

and a ment, persuasive taker. He asked the countryman is he was prepared to buy a quantity of th "stuff."

Moloney, or Cameron, rather held off, telling him that he had oeen taken sick on the way, and did not know but it would be saier not to go into any questionable business.

Kowiand urged him to dress and go with him to "see the old man," who could show him some "that the best judges would take right along." He tapped the time countryman on the shoulder and said, "don't you know you might make yourself sick worrying about the matter."

Cameron was evidently in the humor for making a little pile on the siy, and asked kowiand, as he was not well, to bring it to him there, so that he could see 1 and judge about buying a lot.

"We never uo basiness except at the man office, and you had better dress and go up there," said the persistent Rowland, "and see the old man."

At length the pretended bookscher assented, and photed by young Rowland, he descended into the street. Here Rowland took him through a number of streets with various urnings to No. 3 hepepster street, a very short distance from the hotel, but quite a journey by the route the dealer in fac-simile currency took the unscrupnions countryman in search of a good bargain and easy got wealth.

Arriving in the narrow lane called Depeyster

countryman in search of a good bargain and easy got weatth.

Arriving in the narrow lane called Depeyster street, they went up one flight of stairs at No. 8, and entered an ordinary commercial office was rean old man, well known to the officer, as "Tom" Davis, was busy moving about a number of boxes much like cigar boxes. He probacily suspected the detective in the make-up of the Maumee merchant waom Rowland introduced. Davis paid apparently small attention to the customer whom the partner had inred to their den, but begun giving Rowland minute instructions about forwarding at once by express several boxes of "stuff" to persons in various places throughout the country, "as," said he, "they were paid tory restered and ought to go today without asi.

This through with, Rowland told the new customer the old man would wait on him next, and, said he, "You must speak very loud to him, or he is very hard of hearing."

The detective attempted to make the old man know his errand, but Davis and by this time seen through the disgnise assumed by the policeman. He grew terribly deal and in reserved.

The detective attempted to make the old mas know his errand, but Davis had by this time seen through the disguise assumed by the police man. He grew terribly deal, and in response to the customer's allusions to "queer," screamed "Yes, I'll send you as good hard coal as can be found in the market, 2,240 pounds to the ton. You need not pay a cent this it is had delivered in your cellar." Not a word would be swapebut bogus money or any crooked business whatever.

The officer and the symmetry of the word would be carried no further called a brother officer who was in waiting, and took the two would-be sharpers into custody and to the station house. Here kowland gave his residence as No. 120 Fourth avenue and his occupation, parlender. Davis remed to say where he fived and denied all knowledge of the cheating operations of Davis & Rowland or their circulars and fac-simile of the circulating medium. Both men were locked up for further examination. Mr. Cameron, of Toledo, did not part with good money for sportious.

# A DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT

In the steamship Queen, which left this port vesterday afternoon, there was as one of the pasthe noted Paul Boynton, pearl diver, life saver and man-fish in general. He leaves on a dangerous experiment, which is none other than to make a sea voyage in a life-saving suit. It is his intention to drop overboard not less than two hundred miles from land, either after leaving hundred miles from land, either after leaving New York or before reaching Liverpool, when he will be left to the mercy of the waves until ne shall meet with a passing vessel. Mr. Boynton is confident that he will come out all right, in the matter and prove the value of the dress. This is a rubber suit or armor or peculiar pattern, containing compartments, which, when induced, it is claimed, are able to float a man of any weight in saiety. The one taken by Boynton will weigh flitten pounds, and he carries with him, in a rubber law, two deven signal lights, two pounds Inteen pounds, and he carries with him, in a rab-ber bag, two dexed signal lights, two pounds of cheese, six pounds of crackers, one piece of Bologna samsage, one are and one bowie kine for shaks, signal flags, rockets, an extra aut of clothes and a large double-bladed pandle with which to propel himself. Mr. Boynion is of fine physique, and weigned yesterday about one hun-dred and eighty pounds. On the lersey coast he claums to have saved seventy-one lives.

# THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Cost of the Construction of the Great English Metropolitan Work.

City Ornamentation and Public Convenience and Health.

Interested Opposition of the Hackmen and Tramway Companies.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1874. Probably no other work has so greatly contributed to advance the ornamentation and convenience of the British metropolis as the creation of the Thames Embankment. No further back than the year 1867 the River Thames, with the streets bordering upon it, was a perfect disgrace to London. The river, receiving the sewage of the city. gave off, in bad weather, an odor so unpleas ant that at one time it became a serious consideration to the Imperial Parliament whether its members would not adjourn in order to escape the danger of typhoid fever. Caricatures and editorials indicated an awiul state of things, and illustrated the fact that the river which should have been the glory of London, was actually its curse. At low water the long line of mud banks was peopled by large numbers of men, women and children, known in those days as "mudlarks" - now, happily, tinct-who obtained a wretched livelihood hunting in the filth and scum of the river for waits and strays fallen from the shipping. The miserable wretches who spent their days in a degrading occupation, at night sailled forth only when a chance of plunder or theft presented itself. As for the buildings and warehouses which abutted upon the river, they were undoubtedly among the worst features of the metropolis. In many instances they were mere dens of thieves, and throughout in a tumble-down, rickety and dangerous condition. The streets or lanes—if indeed they could be called such leading to the river were in the dirtiest, flithlest condition, at times almost impenetrable. When cholera appeared in London it was in this ocality that it first showed itself. Looking up to the river from London Bridge at a time when the tide was out, you beheld a vista of wretched dwellings-huge masses of mud and slimehundreds of people-half naked, and altogetner in the most wretched condition-of all ages and both sexes, dabbling therein. It presented generally a picture of such a mass of misery and destitution as can now scarcely be conceived. At high water, especially when spring tide came on, the river overflowed its confines into the streets.

THE SCENE OF PERIODICAL INUNDATIONS. Lower Tnames street, Fish street Hill and other important thoroughfares were continually inundated. The loss and damage to property were enormous; the complaints became louder and clamorous, and it was generally felt that something must be done to remedy the evil. So far from being able to boast of the splendor of the river with the wealth it car.ied on its bosom, and the tremendous amount of shipping it sheltered there is no doubt that the Londoner was heartily ashamed to near of the Thames.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED. In the year above mentioned so offensive grew the river that a pestilence in the city was greatly feared. Public opinion at that period became too strong for the slow ovements of city officials, and resolutions, setting forth that something must be done, assumed a tangible shape. It was urged that the main thorougulares from St. Paui's church to the city on the one hand and to the West End on the other side, known as Fleet street and the Strand, were continually choken with traffic so as to render rapid transit impracticable and almost impossible, and seriously to interfere with drivers and pedestrians. Moreover, the lostering geniu of the French Emperor had then amply illustrated the leasibility of improvements and the comparative ease with which the creation of boulevards had been accomplished in the great city of Paris. The combined circumstances brought a heavy pressure on those in authority and tended to show that it was high time that London should not remain behind the French metropolis and other continental cities. It was evident that London should be better provided with roads for the rapidly increasing wants. Just about that period an act of Parliament created what is now known as

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS. commission, whose members will, in the end, be found to have been the greatest blessing to London. Parliament showed what it could do to help the people. Forthwith the Holborn Viaduct was begun, and steps were taken to provide London with grand thoroughfares along the river. Above all, however, the great question then agitated was the provisions of a system of proper ewerage for the metropolis. The question which was one of vital importance, had previously undergone a careful study. The necessity was apparent to carry the sewage to a distant point down the river, and Barking was finally fixed upon. In carrying out this plan means were provided so that it should cease to pollute the stream, and that the what abated. It was not, of course, without an immense amount of opposition that the plan was decided upon of running the sewerage works parallel to the river and these be hemmed in by great embankment. Works of such importance were not likely to be brought to life without many objections, and thus a section of the authorities set at once to oppose the scheme with might and main. It was all, however, to no purince been finished, to the intense satisfaction of everybody. In order, however, to understand the great importance and the purposes of the work, it is necessary to enter into a somewhat detailed

account of the undertaking. HISTORY OF THE WORK OF THE EMBANKMENT. So long ago as 1840 plans were submitted for improving and embanking the Thames. Prominent mong the projects were those of Sir Frederick French and the late Mr. Martin, the celebrated painter. But finally the plans prepared by a Mr. Walker were accepted and eventually carried out. In 1862 an act of Parliament was passed which handed over the river side to the Metropolitan Board of Works. By February, 1884, the contracts embankment from Blackfriars to the Westminster Bridge, while by September, 1865, the plans on the south side from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall were also commenced.

THE COST OF THE WORKS. The aggregate length of the northern embankment is 6,640 ject, and the total cost of construction amounts to \$4,375,000 (£875,000); the width being in places 150 feet. For the southern section so much money was not needed. Its length is 5,000 feet, with a width of 60 feet, the cost being \$1,545,000 (£309,000). About thirty-seven acres of land were actually reclaimed from the river, and, as a matter of course, the river was considerably deepened. The works were finally completed and handed over to public use on July 30, 1868. At the same time the Abbey Sewage Mills were opened. They are intimately connected with the embankment works, and used for pumping away the sewage which runs under the embankment. The power of these milis may be stated as follows:- They are composed of four pumping stations, one at Depitord Creek, with engines of a nominal force of 500 horse power; a station on Crossman's outfall, anand the fourth at Pimilco, of about 1,000 horse power. Of these stations the one near Bow aione liits 15,000 cubic feet of sewage per minute and takes away all the recuse and waste water from an area of 925 square miles. The other stations do

CROWNING WORK

of the Thames Embankment was not added till the section of the Cheisea embankment was opened on May 9. This magnificent structure ranks undoubtedly as the more handsome of three. It is three-quarters of a mile in length, with a roadway seventy feet wide taroughout. The line as to reduce the width of the river all along its extent to 700 feet, whereas, before the construction it was in some places 850 feet wide. The road extends from Vauxhall to Chelsea, well planted with trees. Its front is of granite, hamme dressed, and the parapet is boider in contour than those of the other embankments. The works reclaimed nine and a balf acres from the river, and to make it mud banks four feet deep were removed. Had it not been that bout to be be found for the new constructed, the prom er would have been made. first proposed it met wit opposition. It was held t amount of against the inroad of the ent. The works, design the total bankment tocost of the low level sewer gether was only \$670,000 (£13is exclusive of the money laid in the purchase of property and the expenditure incurred in com-

in the purchase

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE WORK will be fully understood by the HERALD reader when the relations are considered which the em bankment holds to the rest of London. In the metropolis two districts stand out from among the rest as occupying unqualified pre-eminenceall the business is carried on: in the latter all the fashion is located. As a natural consequence the main thoroughfare from one to the other is of vital importance. Although the city proper extends to the shaky old structure known as Temple Bar, it practically ends at St. Paul's churchyard; Fleet street and the Strand, which run thence to the West End, are the resort of newspaper men. The offices of all London journals are here located, but merchants' offices and banks, with few exceptions are situated east of Cheapside. Through Fleet street and the Strand, which form one continued thoroughfare, trame is continuous day and night Vehicles of all kinds, shapes and sizes slowly drag in the procession, moving oten at little better than a snail's pace, and each driver aiding to increase the general blockade. long time the question was agitated diverting the traffic along the and it was finally thought that if what was then called Holborn Hill could be levelled and a thoroughfare alike wide and straight made parallel to Freet street and the Strand, the desired object could be attained. Accordingly it was resolved, at the cost of some millions of pounds sterling, to construct the Holoorn Viaduct. The work was begun and completed nearly five years ago. But meanwhile the trame had increased. and when the viaduct was opened it was found to relieve the Strand but very slightly. Thousands of vehicles pass over the new route, but it proved too much out of the straight line to the west. Hackmen charged higher for driving you to the West End along Holborn, and even stage drivers exacted extra fares. The old question o using the river came to the front again, the sewage question absorbed public attention, and both tended to establish a straight road to the West End from the city. The history of the work has been summarily referred to, the cost of the em bankment has been given above and it remains now to point out the other advantages. boulevard, pure and simple, embankment is probably one of the finest in the world. Nearly one hundred feet wide throughout, and much wider than that in parts, it has admirable sidewalks and a macadamized road of the finest quality.

ORNAMENTATION AND CONVENIENCE. All along the entire length trees have been planted on both sides-lime trees, which in course or time will yield deughtrul shelter to pedestrians, and which are even how well covered with folinge.
At regular intervals seats have been provided by the private munificence of Mr. William H. Smith, the well known newspaper contractor and publisher and member of Parliament for Westminster. On one side runs the Thames, cleansed from all impurities-a noble river, abounding in trame. The sight of this is peculiarly reireshing to those who are prevented from going to the seaside. On the spare land which has been acquired on the other side of the carriage road the Commissioners have laid out gardens in excellent taste, which are thrown open to the general public. The vista presented at every given point on the embankment is superior to that furnished on any road in or near the metropolis. The magnificent bridges which span the Thames. the houses of Parliament with their architecture the grand old Cathedral of St. Paul, the ancient Tower of London, and at the other end that spiendid range of buildings which compose St. Thomas' Hospital-all these are to be seen from the Thames Embankment. The movement of steamers and innumerable skiffs plying unceasingly hither and thither, bringing thousands of passengers and carrying commercial wealth up and down the river, combines to add to the splendor of a view which can scarcely be equalled anywhere, and yet with all this there are certain

DRAWBACKS. The hackmen refuse to ply along the road, stage drivers eschew it, while pedestrians do not overcrowd the sidewalks. The reasons for these drawbacks are easily explained. First and foremost there is no good road leading directly on to the embankment. It can speedily be reached by turning down one or two streets at either end, but there is no broad roadway which leads directly on to the Thames. This fault has been clearly demonstrated, and the Commissioners have at length decided upon remedying the evil. The Metropolitan Board of Works have, for the sum of \$2,500,000 (£500,000), acquired the old residence of the Duke of Northumberland at the end of the Strang, facing Trafalgar square. This palatial building is now being pulled down and on its site it is proposed to run a broad roadway from Trafalgar square straight down to the embankment. It is further proposed to continue that road straight up to Oxford street, so as to meet all the Holborn Viaduct traffic and to enable that also to reach the embankment easily. Furthermore, at the other end of the route at Ludgate Hill improvements are contemplated on an extensive scale. Old houses have been pulled down at a great outlay, the road has been widened and new, handsome structures erected. From that point a new road will be constructed, and in addition to this a new street has lately been opened straight from the Mansion House, which will become an important feeder to the embankment. The real difficulty, however, which presents itself is "THE TRAMWAY QUESTION."

That is really at the bottom of all the trouble. Some years ago it was proposed to lay down rails for horse cars at various points of London. To Americans it may appear strange that this project met with the most strengous opposition. The retailers and storekeepers are of opinion that if the exit from the city is made easy and the means of rapid transit increased, trade would be drawn away from the city and transferred to the suburbs. The old-established traders would thereby run the risk of being impoverished, and consequently they have petitioned to Parliament and rought every interest to bear on their grievance. with the view to prevent the people from laying down rails for the use of borse cars. Temporarily the petitioners succeeded, their counsels have prevailed, and tramways are thus far to be tolerated in the suburbs only. No rails were laid down within the precincts of the city proper, and in no case to cross the bridges. No sooner was permission obtained than the horse cars ran to the foot of the bridges on the other side of the Thames, and in a snort space of time they did an immense business. These cars rolled on, and it was soon found that they did immense benefit to trade rather than prove a nuisance, as had been predicted. But the City Fatuers, as the old lossils are called who rule the city, are stanch conservatives, and postsively

the sewage of London is conveyed with the | retuse to let the horse cars enter the city. The slieged reason for the refusal is that the streets are too narrow and overcrowded to excess at ready. The companies have tried in vain to obtain permission to run cars along the embankment; they have been refused point blank. It was their intention to cross the bridges, run along the embankment and down Victoria street, the new wide thoroughtare leading direct to the heart of the city. This plan carried out it would establish competition between back drivers and stage drivers. Cabs and omnibuses would run along the embankment, and thus relieve the traffic in Fleet street and the Strand.

STORES AND CAPES. But it will be necessary for the Metropolitan Board of Works to encourage the erection of

stores and cafés along the embankment if it is to

be a success, and here again they are likely to

meet with considerable opposition. True, already one magnificent hotel has been erected at the

Ludgate Hill end and several stores have

been built, but at present the Board of Works appears to be adverse to open a business thoroughfare which shall rival the Strand. Experienced men will however, readily see that even the boulevards of Paris would be unattractive were it not for the stores and cafes with which they abound. Now, the Board will gradually come to see that if the embankment is to divert the traffic it must attract pedestrians by the splendor of its buildings and the variety of the goods to be obtained there. Pretty gardens and seats are all very well in their way, out in the winter people care little for strolling among snow covered parterros or sitting still to be half frozen. Stores, well lighted and well filled, will attract when nothing else will, and houses of refreshment are a sine que non if the traffic is large. Very naturally the tradesmen of the Strand object to seeing their customers take another line of route, and as they pay heavy rents and taxes their objections will be powerful for some time to come. But even in conservative England progress eventually comes, and in time we shall, doubtless, see the embankment become a great business thoroughfare. Already the land in its vicinity has risen greatly in value, and clubs of great im portance are preparing to move thither. St. Stephen's Club abuts upon it, and the New Liberal Club is negotiating for land at the point where the new road through Northumberland House will join the embankment. With the advent of clubs will come stores; with stores vehicular traffic. The tramways will speedily follow and the embankment will be a success. Of the

GOOD BESULTS which have already accined, something more ought to be said. Granted that the narrowing of the river has increased the danger of our being overflowed by spring tides, it has also certainly added to the ease with which the stream is navi gated. Seen from one of the numerous steam poats which continually ply between London Bridge and Chelses, the handsome stone wall and the long lines of lime trees present an appearance of the most pleasing character. The hordes of wretched men, women and poys who used to gain a miserable livelihood by raking in the mud are gone, for the very sufficient reason that there is now no mud to rake in. No crowds of thieves and disreputable persons crowd under the bridges by night. The handsome embank. ment is patrolled by police, whose mot d'ordre of "Move on !" must be unhesitatingly obeyed. The wretched tenements which extended to the water's edge bave all been removed, and in their places are gardens or plots of land on which eventually splended buildings will rise. It would be difficult to estimate all the good which has aiready been accomplished, and when the alterations I have sketched out have been completed the benefits will be still greater. One thing more is needed, and to this Londoners look anxiously forward. Only a few years ago nearly every bridge possessed its tollgate, at which every passenger had to pay his quota. Now only three are thus taxed-Waterloo, Lambeth and Chelsea. To free these bridges forever a sum of £1,500,000 is required; but this is not thought too much for the boon which freedom of traffic would confer upon the metropolis, and already the Metropolitan Board of Works is prepar-ing a bill to be brought before Parliament in the course of next session to enable it to raise a loan and buy the bridges. When this is completed a great step will have been taken in the direction of progress and another incentive given to the more general use of the Thames Empankment.

# COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT

A Story of the Arrest of a Wholesale Dealer in Spurious Currency-\$10,000 Worth Scized-Headquarters for New York, Brooklyn and Phil-

Within the past two months the officers of the Secret Service Detective Force have been busily engaged trying to ferret out a band of counter feiters who were flooding the city with spurious bills of every denomination. A gaug of teen captured in Cincinnati gave the first clue to the existence of an ex-Brooklyn, New York and Philadelphia. One of the efficers came to this city and visited every thieves' haunt, and he states that he finally ascertained that James Dunson, the proprietor of a liquor store at the corner of Bleecker and Wooster streets, and Joe Quinn, a notorious thief and counterfeiter, were passing a considerable number of counterfett bills. Two of the officers were detailed to keep close watch upon Dunson's place. For the called at Dunson's, making themselves free with all who visited the place, and by the frequency of their treats winning Dunson's entire confidence. On Tuesday winning Dunson's entire confidence. On Tuesday last Dunson showed one of the officers a 'flash note" and asked him what he thought of it. The officer pronounced it a very good sample and offered to buy it. Dunson wasted two dollars and lifty cents for a five dollar pull, but was willing to sell cheaper if it was bought in large quantities. Dunson boasted that he had "plenty" and could get any quantity from the same source, and laughingly said they must be good, as he had been passing them for the past three months; had made five thousand dollars aiready, and had not yet been detected. The officer then asked Dunson if he had any fifty cent notes, as he wanted to buy some. Dunson repiled that he had made arrangements with a party out "West" to supply him with \$5,000 worth. While these two officers were gaining Dunson's confidence another officer, representing himself as a counterfeiter, called on Dunson and offered to seil him some bills. Dunson land offered to seil him some bills. Dunson ben introduced the stranger to Joe Quinn, who produced \$500 worth of bills of every denomination. Quinn, who is known to the police as a thiel, attracted by the large diamond on the stranger's shirt bosom, gold watch and chain and valuable rings, proposed to Dunson that they should entice him into a den of infamy, toen knock him down and rob him. To this Dunson, the officers, who consented to be one of the party. Then it was agreed that Quinn should meet the officer on Friday, and on a given signal pinioned Quinn and rah him into the Central Police Office. In the meantime Dunson, alarmed at the absence of his friends, and believing that Quinn had played him faise, went to his house at No. So South Fifth avenue, intending to track the party. There, at two o'clock yesterusy morning, the detectives arressed him. On being taken to the secret Service Office he refused to allow himself to be searched, and last Dunson showed one of the officers a note" and asked him what he thought of it.

# FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND

[From the Liverpool Post, Sept. 29.] The Earl of Shrewsbury presided yesterday at the Provincial Grand Lodge of Preemasons of Staffordshire, held at Alton Towers, Mr. Staveley Hill, M. P., being among those present at the banquet. Lord Shrewsbury proposed the health banquet. Lord Shrewsbury proposed the leater of the Prince of Wales, and deply regretted the retirement of the marquis of Ripos, and believed that, had he more closely studied the teachings of the English church and the Craft, he would still have been a Protestant and a Freemason. Nevertheless, it was great consolition to know that my place would be occupied by the Prince of Wales, whose health was drunk onthusiasucally.